### BUBMARINE BOAT SCANDAL

INQUIRY BY HOUSE COMMITTEE TO BE THOROUGH.

mittee Decides to Summon All Witnesses Lilley Desires to Appear-Hobson's Assignment to the Naval Commit-

tee Due to Minority Leader Williams. WASHINGTON, March 13.-The special committee of the House of Representatives appointed to investigate the charges of Representative Lilley of Connecticut concerning the legislative methods of the Electric Boat Company and the Holland Boat Company in connection with appropriations for submarine boats decided to make the inquiry on the broadest possible lines. To that end the committee will ask Mr. Lilley to furnish a list of all the witnesses he desires to appear, specifying in each case whether books and papers are to be brought by the witness for the information of the committee.

The committee's action is supposed to have been the outcome of the testimony given yesterday by Representative Richmond P. Hobson of Alabama that Lawrence Spear, designer of the Electric Boat Company, had offered to use his influence to have Mr. Hobson made a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs. Mr. Hobson and Mr. Spear were cadets at the Naval Academy and both went into the Construction Corps. Mr. Hobson resigned from the navy to enter politics and Mr. Spear resigned to take employment with the Electric Boat Company.

In his testimony yesterday Mr. Hobson said that Mr. Spear had told him that if he could get the indorsement of John Sharp Williams, the Democratic House leader, for a place on the Naval Committee Mr. Spear would see that Speaker Cannon made the appointment. Questions were asked Mr. Hobson by Mr. Olmsted of the investigating committee for the purpose of bringing out that Speaker Cannon in making committee assignments of Democratic Representatives followed the recommendations of Minority Leader Williams. To-day L. White Busbey, the Speaker's

secretary, explained the circumstances of Mr. Hobson's assignment to the Naval Committee. When he was asked if he bad any objection to telling what influence placed Mr. Hobson on the Naval Committee Mr. Bushey said:

"Not in the least. Capt. Hobson was recommended for assignment to the Naval Committee by the Hon. John Sharp Williams, the minority leader of the House, and Mr. Cannon accepted Mr. Williams's slate. On the night of December 18, 1907, Mr. Williams sent his list of minority assignments to Mr. Cannon. That was at about 10 o'clock. Mr. Cannon glanced over the list very hastily and handed it to Mr. Hinds. the parliamentary clerk, to incorporate it with his own assignments for the majority side of the House. Mr. Cannon then left his office and Mr. Hinds and I prepared the copy for the printer. There was no discussion and only one change made in Mr. Williams's recommendations. That was not on the Naval Committee. The Speaker did not again see the committee lists until the printed copies were distributed in the

House the next day."
"Was Mr. Williams's recommendation of Mr. Hobson the only one that came before Speaker?"

"Yes, with the exception that on March 2, 1907, two days before the Fifty-ninth Congress adjourned, Mr. Hobson, as a member-elect of the Sixtieth Congress, left with me a letter addressed to the Speaker expressing a desire for assignment to the Naval Committee. That letter was indorsed by the members-elect of the Alabama delegation. That was the only recommenda-tion of Mr. Hobson for assignment to the Committee on Naval Affairs ever placed before Speaker Cannon until he received the list of the minority leader the night before the committees were announced to the House. Capt. Hobson and every other Democratic member of the House understood the custom prevailing since Mr. Cannon became Speaker of the Fifty-eighth ganization of its own side of the House

and their assignments to committees by their own leader chosen in their caucus. "Understanding this custom, Mr. Hobson did not come to the Speaker's room to talk about ommittee assignments. He went with all Democratic members to Mr. Williams, because the minority leader had the organization of the minority side of the standing committees. Any man who did not know this had a very limited knowledge of affairs in Washington. This custom was introduced by Mr. Cannon in the beginning of the Fifty-eighth Congress in '9's, and it is so well known that comparatively few Democratic members of Congress came to Mr. Cannon when the Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Congresses were organized. Those that did come were courteously referred

make the minority assignments."

The action of the investigating committee to-day in deciding to summon all persons named by Mr. Lilley was the result f an executive session of the committee. he committee discussed several matters pertaining to the procedure to be followed. It was brought out at the meeting that the courts had decided that committees of congress had no right to summon witnesses to testify except under circumstances involving reflections upon the integrity of the House. The submarine hoat inquiry was of that character, the committee agreed, and it reached the conclusion that it could summon witnesses and institute contempt proceedings for failure to obey the summons or to answer

The committee decided also not to permit the open cross-examination of witnesses by representatives of any persons involved in the inquiry. It was explained that experience had shown, notably in that experience had shown, notably in the Cour d'Alene investigation by a Con-gress committee, that open cross-examina-tion resulted in undignified proceedings, and it was said that the committee was opposed to open cross-examination be-cause it might bring into the record matters not germane to the inquiry or beyond the scope of the House resolution for the in-

The first witnesses to be called will be Vice-Prosident Frost of the Electric Boat Company and others connected with that

AFTER BUCKET SHOPS.

Straus Says the President Hasn't Ordered

Any Investigation of Exchanges. WASHINGTON, March 13.-Secretary of

Commerce Straus gave out to-day the following statement relative to the investigation of stock exchanges which the President was said to have ordered:

"The President has simply referred the matter to this Department with the request that Herbert Knox Smith, Commissioner of Corporations, be instructed to examine certain bills aimed at bucket shops and to report his views on the general subjects. The President has not ordered any general investigation of stock exchanges and Mr. Smith has been instructed to use his own judgment in reporting upon the subject and getting the facts the President desires.

#### 8403,000 to Pay Claims of Catholic Church in the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, March 13.-The Senate Committee on the Philippines at a meeting this morning agreed to report without amendment the bill that passed the House early this week appropriating \$403,030 to pay the claims of the Roman Catholio pay the claims of the Roman Catholio Church for the property taken in the Philippines by the military forces of the United States. The bill authorizes the payment to the Archbishop of Manila of the sum named, he being recognized as the head of the Church and trustee of the funds.

AWAIT WORD FROM PRESIDENT: WILLETT ATTACKS ROOSEVELT Republican Leaders Anxious to Know His Legislative Programme.

WASHINGTON, March 13.- Republican leaders in the House and Senate await with eager expectancy the promised movement on the part of President Roosevelt to make Congress "do something" at this session Midnight conferences have been held at the White House, it is represented, for the ourpose of formulating a programme embodying additional anti-trust legislation which the President is said to insist Congress must enact before adjournment. This programme is said to embrace important changes in the Sherman anti-trust act, changes rendered desirable by the tre-mendous growth of business. It is further declared that the President wants authority given the railroads to acquire connecting lines and to "pool," under business agree ments to be scrutinized by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Further, that he wants the Erdmann law so amended as to

give labor a "square deal." Whether the President will submit this programme to Congress in the form of another message or in a statement or whether he will communicate it by word of mouth to the leaders in the House and Senate is not known. Congress awaits an utterance from the President on the question. As the legislative programme is now framed nothing will be done at this session except to pass the supply bills carrying appropriations to make the wheels of Government or resurd.

of Government go round.

In his sensational message of January
31 President Roosevelt made it plain that
he was impatient with the "do nothing"
policy of Congress. He urged action on a number of important measures, notably measures dealing with corporations and organized labor. That was nearly six weeks ago. As time has passed and Congress has made no change in its plans to "do nothing" the President has grown restive. The power of the "big stick" is

about to be invoked.

While there is no definite information as to just how the President will make it known that he wants something done by Congress before adjournment there is reason to believe that his plans will be revealed early next week. It is learned that bills will be introduced simultaneously in the House and the Senate embedying the House and the Senate embodying the Administration's views as to what legislative enactments shall be made at this session. Then, it is understood, the President will act.

PAN-AMERICAN COMMITTEE. Secretary Root Issues a Call for Its First Meeting on March 17.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Secretary Root has issued a call for the first meeting of the Pan-American committee of the United States to be held in the State Department Tuesday afternoon, March 17, at 2:30 o'clock, when its organization will be perfected and the scope of its work discussed and outlined. This committee has been appointed by the Secretary of State in accordance with the resolution adopted and signed on August 13, resolution adopted and signed on August 15, 1906, at the third international conference of the American States held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazii, which recommended the creation of a committee by the Department of Foreign Affairs in each signatory nation to aid in giving effect to the resolution a conferences and in preparing for future conferences, inclusing the consideration of wave and cluding the consideration of ways and means for the development of closer ties of commerce and comity between the twentyne American republics.

The men who were asked to serve on this committee, all of whom have accepted the invitation, are the following: Andrew Car-negie of New York city, Stephen B. Elkins, United States Senator from West Virginia; Charles B. Landis, member of Congress from Indiana; James L. Slayden, member of Con-gress from Texas; Robert Bacon, Assistant Secretary of State; Major-Gen. Alfred E. Bates, United States Army, retired; Presi-dent Benjamin Ide Wheeler, University of Chiffornia; President, Edmund, J. James California; President Edmund J. James, University of Illinois; Paul Reinsoh, Uni-versity of Wisconsin; Prof. L. S. Rowe, Uni-versity of Pennsylvania; William I. Buversity of Pennsylvania; William I. Bu-chanan of Buffalo, N. Y.: John Barrett, director of the International Bureau of American Republics, and William Eleroy urtis of Washington, D. urtis of Washington, D. C. Andrew Carnegie has informed Secretary

Root that he will return from Florids, where he is now stopping, for the special purpose of attending this meeting, and it is expected will be present.

#### THREE NAVAL BILLS.

They Add 1,300 Men to the Marine Corps

and Provide for 3 Colliers and 30 Dentists. Washington, March 13. - Fifteen hundred additional men are proposed to be added to the Marine Corps, and the rank of the commandant of that branch of the naval service raised from Brigadier-General to that of Major-General in a bill ordered reported favorably to-day by the House Committee on Vaval Affairs. The present strength of the corps is approximately 9,000 enlisted men and officers. Sixty-seven per cent. of the force is on foreign service, and all of it is about due to be relieved for return to the United States. The Navy Department is unable to relieve all of the detachments of the corps now on foreign detachments of the corps now on foreign service owing to an insufficiency of men for the assignments. The bill ordered reported to-day provides for cofficers as follows:

Majors of the staff, three; Captains of the staff, eight; Captains of the line, thirty-five; First Lieutenants, fifteen; Sec-ond Lieutenants, twenty-eight; Assistant Quartermasters with the rank of Captain, ix; Assistant Paymasters with the rank of Captain, two.

The committee also reported a measure providing for the purchase of three new steam colliers, each to cost the sum of

\$525,000.
Expert dental service will be provided the officers and enlisted men in the navy if a bill reported to the House to-day is enacted into law. The bill provides for the appointment of thirty dentiats in the with the rank of Assistant Surgeons

DEMOCRAT FOR SUBSIDY BILL. Senator Simmons of North Carolina Comes Out for Gallinger Measure.

WASHINGTON, March 13.-The former solid Democratic opposition to the ocean mail subsidy bill in the Senate was unexpectedly broken to-day when Senator Simmons of North Carolina, in an extended speech, came out in favor of the bill. The only reservation he made in his support of it was that the bill be amended to pro-vide that the amount of the subsidy should not exceed the amount of the total receipt from revenues for carrying foreign mails.
It is understood that this amendment will be accepted by Senator Gallinger, who is in charge of the bill, and Mr. Simmons will thereupon give his support to the measure. Whether Mr. Simmons's attitude means pot yet clear. H

To Reorganize the Consular Service. Washington, March 13.-The reorganiza tion of the Consular service along lines recommended by Secretary of State Root

recommended by Secretary of State Root is provided for in a bill ordered reported to the House to-day by the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The measure has already passed the Senate Under its provisions twenty-eight consulates are to be closed, seventeen new offices will be established, seven transferred and thirteen changed in grade. The salaries of incumbents of eleven offices will be increased

Postal Clerk Held for Opening a Letter Leo Bennett, 19 years old, a clerk in the postal station at the Long Island Railroad depot in Brooklyn, was arraigned yesterday before United States Commissioner Benedict and charged with opening a letter and pocketing the five one dollar bills and some postage stamps which it contained. He waived examination and was held for the

ACCUSES HIM OF BEING RESPON-SIBLE FOR THE PANIC.

Yaking as His Text a Remark That the Panle Is Over, He Declares That It. Is Still in Workshop, Store. Office and Home a Heartbreaking Reality.

WASHINGTON, March 13.-There is one man in the House of Representatives who is not afraid of the big stick. He is William Willett, Jr., who lives at Far Rockaway and represents the Fourteenth New York Congress district. Mr. Willett is a Democrat. In the House to-day he made a sensational attack on President Roosevelt, accusing him of being responsible for the financial panic and otherwise qualifying for membership in the Ananias Club.

Mr. Willett had been told that the panic caused by the acts of a President that cared neither for the law nor the Constitution, was over. On the other side of the House he said there was quiet, with not a breath of reproach He knew, however, the results of the panic were still here. The unrest and the heartbreaking reality were present in the workshop, the store and office where men labored for their wage. All this was due to a man who had undertaken the work of supervising the world.

Mr. Willett thought the safety of the repubic demanded a cry against the usurpation of power at the White House. He described the President as placing himself above the Constitution and pretty much everything else. The President would have no one consulted but him regarding matters of state, law or football. Mr. Willett would not grant that President Roosevelt was even a benevolent despot, because he was not satisfled to allow the people to do as they liked so long as he did as he liked. Any one who did anything that Mr. Roosevelt did not like was in trouble at once.

"Though not a lawyer." said the Far Rockaway statesman, "he criticises the decisions of the United States Supreme Court; though not a business man and never having been engaged in a profitable personal business, he undertakes to direct the most minute affairs of the business world."

Taking for his text the assertion made last week by Mr. Chaney of Indiana that the panic was over, Mr. Willett declared that the panic was still on and its unrest, horror and heartbreaking reality were still present in the workshop, store, office and home. And in connection therewith, with much emphasis, he laid the responsibility for the panic and its results directly upon President Roosevelt and charged further gross usurpation of power by the Chief

Covering up with a multitude of words "Covering up with a multitude of words the extreme need of our constituents," Mr. Willet continued, "will not assist us in affording them relief. Using an expression which the creator of the panic delights to use, 'let us turn on the light' and see what havoc he has wrought. I am not surprised that the meddlesome Republican President and the time serving politicians desire with all their hearts and brains to cover up and conceal the wrecks which a cover up and conceal the wrecks which a fantastic and mischievous Chief Executive has wrought. If what we observe in labor circles and in workingmen's homes is an indication that the panic has stopped, we can then understand something of the spirit of the Irishman's remarks when he said after falling from the roof of the five story building that he did not mind so

much the fall as he did the stopping.

"There seems to be a conspiracy of silence on the part of the Republican members of this House on the subject of the cause and effect of the present panic. They have spoken so often to the text 'with the Republican party is prosperity and with the Democratic party is panic' that they are now at a loss for appropriate words. Members who went home to their districts, each with a little piece of the 'Roosevelt pinned to the lanel of his coat, appealed to their constituents to return the to Congress. How can they in decen to Congress. How can they in decency now come out and condemn and abandon their preserver when he is reaping the reward of his own reckless conduct. Two years ago business men in this country referred to the President's talk as oratory now, facetiously, they refer to it as a dis-

play of cheap dentistry.

"An ancient maxim of benevolent desism was 'Let my subjects say what they like so long as I do what I like'; but even this privilege is not granted my people,' for we have learned in many different cases that he who differs from our Presi-dent finds himself involved in great diffi-

"The President has taken over the super vision of about the whole of life. Though not a lawyer, he criticises the decisions of the United States Supreme Court; though not a business man and never having been engaged in a profitable personal business

engaged in a promable personal dualiess, he undertakes to direct the most minute details of the business world.

"Ask me, says the President, not the Attorney-General. Should we have other legislation with reference to railroads. ask me and not Congress. Should football be played at the universities? ask me, not

the faculty.
"Notwithstanding the President has done more than all other Presidents and all other public men in the history of the country to shake the confidence of the people in our form of government, the clarion tongue of the great Republican

"The characteristic conditions of im-"The characteristic conditions of imperialism have been appearing in our own country. It occupies men's minds with display and amusement; it inspires a thirst for military glory; it captures the electorate by false assertions and illusory promises. And the irony of the thing is this, that all this is done in the name of the people themselves and under the authority of their vote. If the usurpations pass untheir vote. If the usurpations pass un-challenged by the people of America they will soon have the force of precedent. Now is the time and we are the people to watch with jealousy such eginnings, to indinantly it ck them and, if possible to destroy them.

Canal Supplies in American Bottoms. Washington, March 13 .- The Senate late this afternoon passed the joint resolution introduced by Mr. Frye directing that hereafter all supplies for the Panama Canal sent from the United States should be shipped in American bottoms. The resolution was amended at the suggestion of Senator Bacon of Georgia and Mr. McLaurin of Mississippi to avoid discrimination against Gulf ports to permit vessels of foreign registry to carry the supplies if there were no vessels of American registry either adequate or available.

Nominations by the President. WASHINGTON, March 13.-The President to-day sent the following nominations to

the Senate: Postmasters-New York: Charles H. Whitson, Briarcliff Manor: Joseph J. Keenan, To be United States Marshal for the First Division of Alaska, James M. Shoup

#### Navy Orders.

WASBINGTON, March 13.—These navy orders were Capt. H. Morrell, from New York Navy Yard to command the Wisconsin when placed in commission. Lieutenant-Commander W. S. Crosley, additional duty as ordnance officer New York yard. Lieut. A. Buchanan, to League island yard. Lieut. W. C. Watts, from Washington to the

ew Hampshire. Ensign M. Milne, from the St. Louis to the Perry. Ensign E. A. Swanson, from the Perry to the Ensign C. L. Hand, from the Pennsylvania to the Ensign E. R. Shipp, from the St. Louis to the Davis. Ensign C. H. Shaw, from the St. Louis to the Sneign M. S. Davis, from the Perry to the Fox. Commander C. H. Gearing, from Cavite station

Olongapo station.
Capt. U. H. Harris, to Cavite station.
Lieut. H. P. Perrill, from command of the Quiros to home, Easign R. M. Fawell. from the Quiros to com-mand the Samar. Ensign R. R. Riggs, from the Galveston to Mare Island Navai Hospitai for treatment.

#### VAN NORDEN TRUST COMPANY

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real estate. Safe deposit and storage vaults.

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POST OFFICE BILL PASSED.

It Carries \$220,360,892, the Larges Amount Ever Carried in One Bill. WASHINGTON, March 13.-The combination in the House, formed, as Chairman Overstreet of the Post Office Committee thir.ks, to boost the salaries of \$1,100-clerks in first class post offices, to-day success fully seconded their efforts made earlier in the week, when the committee of the whole of the House added \$1,195,000 to the post office appropriation bill so as to add \$100 a year to the salary of every one of these clerks.

When the bill got into the House Mr. Overstreet tried to undo the work of the committee of the whole by demanding a separate vote or the whole by demanding a separate vote or that amendment. The vote resulted. Year, 136; navs, 126—thus confirming the action of the committee of the whole. Resides this there was added to the bill as reported by the Committee on Post Offices \$310,000, making the total of the bill as it passed the House \$220,-260,292, the greatest amount ever appropriated by one bill.

In the course of the consideration of

priated by one bill.

In the course of the consideration of the bill to-day Mr. Watkins of Louisians recited some awful verses, of which he acknowledged the authorship, and Mr. Willett of New York arranged President Roosevelt as the cause of the recent panic and charged that he had done more than any other man in the patient's history to any other man in the nation's history to undermine the confidence of the people in our form of government. Three hundred and seventy-three private

pension bills were passed and a conference was asked with the Senate on its amendment to the bill increasing the pensions of widows and orphans of the Indian. Mexican and civil wars.

Mr. Watkins of Louisiana was added to the Naval Committee in place of his late colleague, Mr. Meyer.

BOTH KILLINGS MYSTERIOUS.

Two Men Dead as Result of the Robbery of a Rich Druggist. COLOBADO SPRINGS, March 13 .- The

second bloody deed in the Fehringer mystery was enacted here to-night when a stranger called on Deputy Sheriff Schofield at his home, told him he knew Fehringer's murderers, and after a brief conversation shot the officer. A struggle followed and Schofield finally got the weapon and killed his assailant.

On February 19 Otto Febringer. druggist worth \$200,000, was lured to a lonely spot a few miles out of town, where he was shot and robbed of diamonds and other valuables worth several thousand dollars His assailant, an unknown man, hired

country, and after the robbery returned hitched the horse within a block of the police station and disappeared.

Fehringer was shot in the hip and after the robber left him crawled to a ranch house and gave the alarm. He was brought to a hospital and was believed to be recover-ing from his wound until yesterday, when

a carriage to drive Febringer into the

he suddenly grew worse and died.

It is asserted that three prominent women of the city maintained peculiar relations with Fehringer and that he had promised to bequeath one of them \$20,000 was kept incommunicado at the hospital by his brother, but this woman eluded or by his brother, but this woman eluded or bribed the guards and got an interview with him a few days ago. The Sheriff to-day promised to unravel the mystery, and Deputy Schofield was his most active assistant in the work.

NEW HARVARD PROFESSORS.

Board of Overseers Announces a Number of Appointments.

CAMBRIDGE, March 13.-Several appointments in Harvard University were announced by the board of overseers to-day. C. Sabine is named as dean of the graduate school of applied sciences from March 9. Prof. Sabine is dean of the Lawrence Scientific School.

Albert Andrew Howard is to be proessor of Latin from March 1. He was professor of Latin at the University of California in 1888-90, and has been assistant professor and professor of Latin at Harvard since 1890.

Joseph Henry Beale, Jr., is to be Carte professor of general jurisprudence after September 1 next. Prof. Beale was lec-turer on law in 1890-1902 at Harvard, dean of the law school of the University of Chi-

of the law school of the University of Chicago in 1902-04 and has been in the law department of Harvard since.

Charles J. Bullock is to be professor of economics after September 1. Prof. Bullock has been an instructor at Cornell and Archibald C. Coolidge is to be professor of history after September 1. Prof. Coolidge was lecturer at the University of Paris

Julian Lowell Coolidge is to be assistant or of mathematics for five years fter September 1.

MR. WATKINS'S POETRY.

Congressman Prophesies in Wattbly Metre and Worse Rhyme.

WASHINGTON, March 13 .- Mr. Watkins of the Natchitoches district down in Louisiana followed the example of Silas Wegg and dropped into poetry, with which he entertained the House of Representa tives to-day. There were ten stanzas in all prophesying in somewhat wabbly metre and in sareastic terms conditions which would follow a Republican victory November. The last two read:

A Cannon must be first shot off. Fairbanks must then be tunnelled through: The skies must change their agure Hughes, And Billy Taft put up the dough.

The people must all go to sleep, Until Gabriel blows his horn: Americans must sure forget

The manuscript copy turned over to the official reporters was boldly signed "J. T. W.," the reader's initials.

TO CLEAR SHIPPY'S ASSAILANT.

Wealthy Chicago Jews Raise \$100,000 to Probe Alleged Attempted Assassination. CHICAGO, March 13.-The existence of an organized campaign to clear the name of Lazarus Averbuch of the taint of assassin was revealed to-day. A secret fund of \$100,000 has been raised among wealthy Chicago Jews to conduct a legal investigation and to prosecute Chief of Police Shippy should sufficient evidence be found.

Among those interested in the movement to investigate the killing of Averbuch are Henry L. Frank, Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, Judge Julian W. Mack and Rabbi Schoen farber. Jane Addams is also actively in

"I am much interested in this matter," said Judge Mack. "Of course, being a member of the bench I could not start any such investigation, but I think the matter should be leoked into."

#### PRESIDENT'S DENIAL TO ROOTE

AND STILL ROOTE STANDS BY WHAT HE SAID.

Of Course the President Spoke Severely to the Lawyer, and Now the Lawyer Comes Back With a Refteration of His Story and Some More to Back It.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Referring to an interview with Jesse B. Roote, an attorney, recently published, the following statement was given out at the White House this "Mr. Roote, an attorney, appeared before

the President asking him to pardon a man who had been convicted for selling obscene literature. Mr. Roote misrepresented the facts to the President by stating at first that the man was convicted for selling a Decameron and one or two other books of what he called classical authors. As a matter of fact it was shown that the man had been guilty of disposing of many other different kinds of obscene books-books whose very titles were such that they ought not to be repeated in public. The President spoke with severity to Mr. Roote about his effort to secure by deception the pardon of a man guilty of such an offence. This accounts for Mr. Roote's false statements as regards the interview. The President of course declines to accept any statement whatever made by Mr. Roote as calling for any denial by him or for any further notice whateoever."

BUTTE, Mon., March 13.-Col. Jesse B Roote, who has been made a member of the Ananias Club by President Roosevelt, is out in a signed statement reiterating his previous interview relative to the remarkable conference he had with the President when he sought a pardon for Judge Shepard of Salt Lake.

While regretting that a private converse tion of his got into the press, he stands by everything credited to him in that interview and emphasizes the assertion that President Roosevelt declared that Thaw and the two juries that tried him ought to be hanged. He contradicts President Roosevelt very emphatically in his statements of the Shepard case and says there could have been no deception as he did not have an opportunity to say a single word on the case, Roosevelt doing all the talking.
In the course of his statement Col. Roote

I had no opporunity to make any false statements to the President nor to practise any deception. Before I had taken my seat he stated to me in the presence of Senator Long of Kansas and Senators Smoot and Sutherland of Utah that he was against us and that he would not grant a pardon to Mr Shepard.

When we walked into his private office he began at once to talk and denounce in the most severe terms the gentleman for whom I was asking the pardon. He stated that the man for whom the pardon was asked ought to be sent to the penitentiary for life.

I have never stated that Mr. Shepard was convicted for sending the "Decameron"

any other books through the mail. was convicted upon an indictment charging him with sending through the mail a letter giving information where alleged obscenbooks could be obtained. The letter for the sending of which

was convicted was written and sent in answer to an inquiry by a post office inspector or post office detective. For this alleged offence, the President said to me and to the Senators who were with me that Shepard to be confined in prison for life, and stated that he wished that he had power o send him to prison for life. The President's temper and radicalism

drove him so much into excess of words that it would require more than a column to relate the severe language indulged in by him. I repeat that he stated that every member both juries in the Thaw case ought to be hung. I repeat also that the President wrote on the back of the document attached to the petition for pardon the notation that the pardon was denied and that he, the President, wished that he could keep the defendant in prison for life. This is a written record and, being a public record, I assume is open to

the inspection of the public was particular to state that I admired the President's courage, but deployed his judgment. I do not believe that world has known since the day of Frederick William, the father of Frederick the Great, such a radical and tyrannical ruler as Presi-

To me this is a very sad and deplorable fact. Instead of having words of censure for the President, I have, rather, sympathy, for the reason that I believe his mind is unbalanced.

with whom I have ever talked. I repeat that I have not intended and did not intend to make any public statement of my interview with the President. Unfortunately what I related in the private conversation has reached the public press. Since it has I acquit the newspaper men who first wrote the story of any intentional mis-

To me it is a matter of regret that I have gotten into a controversy with the President. I stand my ground, however, with a clear conscience. I made no false statements to President. I practised no deception. I was ourteous and respectful in my demeanor. I was accorded, however, by the President, not even scant courtesy. I shall make no further statement about the matter until 1 see what the President has said.

I will add, however, that the world has perhaps never seen so radical a ruler, one who would be so tyrannical if he had the power. I believe that the President has done many good and wise things, but I also be that he has done many unwise things. For the Presidential office I have the utmos respect, but for the person of a tyrant in that office I have none.

By reason of his exalted position any statement coming from the President will naturally have great weight, with the people. I am comparatively unknown throughout the country; and I presume that the President's statement will be accepted by a large majority of the people. I have that strong support, however, that comes to one from being conscious of having made no misstatement. For the inaccuracies that have appeared in previous reports I am not re sponsible. For what I have stated her I am, and shall ever hold myself responsible

The Ananias Club is composed of reputable and distinguished men, and I am not ashamed to become its junior member. JESSE B. ROOTE.

JEWELS GONE: TWO ARRESTS.

Negro and Wife Who Worked in F. C. Row. ley's Home in Brooklyn Are Held.

Louis Pry, a twenty-nine-year-old negro, and his wife Mary, were lodged in Brooklyn Police Headquarters last night as technical vagrants in connection with the robbery of \$1,000 worth of jewels from the house of F. C. Rowley, a retired merchant of 120 Buckingham Road, Prospect Park South.

About four months ago the pair took employment as cook and butler with Rowlev. A few weeks later Rowley missed a diamond brooch and a diamond ring worth \$500 each. The next week the pair left without notice. Pry, according to the police, was sent to

Sing Sing for three years in 1901 for breaking into the house of Miss Kate Whitman, Ninety-ninth street and First avenue, Brooklyn, and getting a considerable quantity of diaand getting a considerable quantity of dia-monds. Before that he did a bit in Penn-sylvania for forgery. He limps badly from an injury to his right leg. This, according to the detectives, he got when a butler threw him off the front porch of J. Pierpont Morgan's residence, where he had tyied to force his way in.

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# WHITE HOUSE USURPATION

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SENATOR BACON ARRAIGNS THE PRESIDENT AND HIS PARTY.

Twits the Majority on Published Reports of the President's Intention to Drive His Polleles Through Congress-Some Political Repartee at His Expense.

WASHINGTON, March 13.-In the Senate o-day Mr. Bacon of Georgia took the floor and arraigned the Republicans generally and the President in particular. He read from the published interviews of the members of the manufacturers associations that came to Washington recently to advocate a tariff commiss on, in which they condemned the present tariff. This provoked Mr. Aldrich to inquire if he were reading from a Democratic stump speech. Mr. Bacon responded that he was reading from an interview with H. E. Miles, president of the Implement and Vehicle ! facturers of the United States, "a Republican and a protectionist." Mr. Miles was made to say that the protective tariff sa exemplified in the present law was costing the American people \$3,000,000 daily in graft" for manufacturers.

"I am certain now that it is not a Democratic stump speech," said Mr Aldrich, because the statements are so mild." This caused a round of laughter on the Republican side.

One Senator made bold to ask Mr Bacon f a political campaign was on in Georgia But the Senator kept at his task, reading clippings and worrying his Republican colleagues. Toward the close of his remarks Mr.

ient He read from a newspaper showing a programme of legislation that the Presi dent was alleged to have mapped out for Congress. "I have not seen this statement disputed." he said, "and I have no doubt that the President has decided for you that you shall not adjourn this Congress until you have passed the measures he has mapped

Bacon paid his compliments to the Presi-

out for you."

"Is there to be another special message from the White House telling the brethren over there," pointing to the Republican side, "what they must do?" inquired Mr.

Mr. Bacon declined to predict, but he read from newspapers about a conference at the White House in which various representatives of industries and civic reform were present and that they decided to frame a bill amending the Sherman law and have it introduced and passed. "Not a single Senator was present," said Mr.

"Does the Senator think he should have been invited?" inquired Mr. Aldrich. "No," replied Mr. Bacon, "but the Re-publican Senators had a right to expect to be invited."

to be invited. This brought Mr. Foraker to his feet. He seemed greatly in earmest, but his Repub-lican colleagues greeted his appearance in the debate at that point with much laughter and soon Mr. Foraker was enjoying the situ ation as much as any of his colleagues. He inquired if the Senator from Georgia thought that "laws ought to be framed in the White House instead of in the halls of

Congress."

Mr. Bacon apologized and admitted that en present at the conference the inference that he bel open to the inference that the the legislation coming from the House ought to be taken seriously. House ought to be taken seriously.
"I accept the reproof given by the Senator from Obio," said Mr. Bacon, "but we

have become so used to this usurpation from the White House that we come to regard it as a thing certain.'

gard it as a thing certain."

The Senator from Georgia then told of visiting a foreign republic in his travels last summer where all the legislation for the Senate was prepared by the President of the so-called republic and sent to the Senators to pass. He had asked why the Senators submitted tamely to it and was told that if any Senator objected to having his legislation ready made he was promptly defeated for reelection. "We are rapidly coming to such a condition in this country," said Mr. Bacon.

"Doesn't the Senator think that the conference at the White House at which the captains of industry were invited to be

captains of industry were invited to be present was intended to line these captains up for the renomination of the President or his pet candidate in view of the approach of the Chicago convention?" inquired Mr.

"I prefer to discuss facts rather than ascribe motives," replied Mr. Bacon.
"But can't you guess?" demanded Mr. Tillman. "I can." Thereupon there was nuch laughter.

TO PROTECT NEW YORK HARBOR. Congressman Fitzgerald Proposes Further

Restriction on the Dumping of Refuse. Washington, March 13.-Representative Fitzgerald of Brooklyn to-day introduced Fitzgerald of Brooklyn to-day introduced a bill amending the act prohibiting the dumping of injurious deposits in the waters of New York harbor. It provides that owners of scows or other boats engaged in carrying refuse shall, before making trips, secure a permit from the Supervisor of the Harbor, such permits to define the precise limits within which the discharge of such scows or boats may be made. Violation of this provision of law will be deemed a misscows or boats may be made. Violation of this provision of law will be deemed a mis-demeanor, punishable by a fine for each offence of not more than \$1,000 nor less than

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REPLEVYING A RED HOT STOVE No Fun, as a Scalded Court Officer in Pater-

sen Finds Out.

PATERSON, N. J., March 13 .- Bernard J. Westerhoff, sergeant at arms of the District Court, was badly scalded to-day when he attempted to serve a writ of replevin on a red hot stove. The stove was purchased from an instalment house by Mrs. Maharg of 91 Jersey street. The full amount was not paid and the instalment house wished

to get the stove back. Mrs. Maharg was very indignant whe Westerhoff called with three men to take the stove away. There was a fire in it and to add to its heat the woman emptied the contests of an oil can on the coals. This nearly set fire to the house and Westerhoff tried to put the fire out with some boiling water from a kettle that stood on the stove. Mrs. Maharg fought the officer and in the scuffle the kettle of water was poured over Westerhoff's hands and body. He waited, however, until the fire

died out and then got the stove. CHILDREN SEE JANITOR KILLED. His Clothing Caught in a Belt in a School

in Williamsburg. While fixing the belting on some machin ery in the basement of Public School 143. North Sixth and Havemeyer streets. Williamsburg, yesterday afternoon, the janitor, Beatio Cafenso, was caught by his clothing, whirled twice around and thrown against the ceiling. He was instantly killed.

Three or four children who had been watching him at work ran out to the street crying. Clarence Edwards of 273 South

First street, who was passing, followed them down stairs and carried the body up to the school office. A surgeon was called from the Eastern District Hospital, but he could give no aid. The accident occurre at 3 o'clock, just as the children were leave ing school. Baker Inquest to Be Resumed on March 20. HACKENSACK, N. J., March 13 .- The in-

quest into the death of Walter F. Baker.

which was to have been resumed to-day,

was postponed again until March 20. The delay, according to Coroner De Mund, was necessary because of the illness of certain witness

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